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(71) Applicant: SPRAYSOL GmbH
55566 Sobernheim (DE)

(72) Inventors:
• Thanisch, Klaus
56859 Bullay (DE)

• Natersky, Klaus
56858 Peterswald-Löffelscheid (DE)

(74) Representative:
Bromilow, David John English et al
Group Intellectual Property
CarnaudMetalbox plc
Downsview Road
Wantage Oxon OX12 9BP (GB)

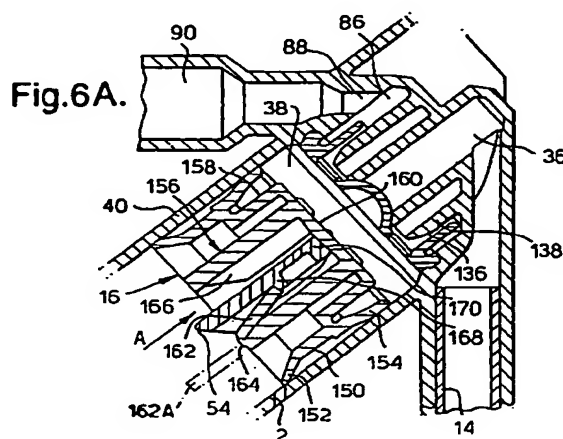
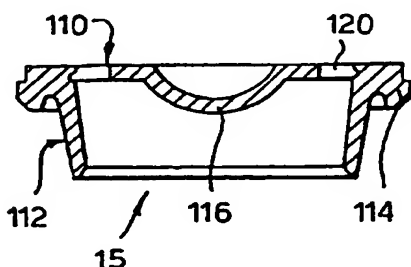
Remarks

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(54) Dispensers for liquid products

(57) Control of a liquid product in its movement
through the pump chamber (38) of a trigger pump dis-
penser is achieved by a unitary valve member 15 (Fig 5)
having an annular locating collar (114), a tubular skirt
(112) surrounding the collar and arranged to form an
outlet valve by engagement with the outer wall (138) of
a double-walled tubular structure of the dispenser hous-
ing, and an imperforate dome (116) arranged to form an
inlet valve by engagement with the inner wall of the
tubular structure. The dome is mounted for movement
towards and away from the inner wall and longitudinally
of the pump chamber by circumferentially spaced flexi-
ble arms which are separated by holes (120) through
which the product may pass in either direction.

Fig.5.



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Description

This invention relates to dispensers for liquid products, of the kind which have a trigger operable to drive a piston along a pump chamber against the action of a spring, and so to force liquid product under pressure from the pump chamber and through a dispensing orifice in a nozzle. Such dispensers are frequently referred to as "trigger pump dispensers", an appellation which is hereinafter used for brevity. It will be understood that the dispenser has one-way valves associated with its inlet and outlet flow paths, for controlling product flow from and to the pump chamber.

A known desideratum of trigger pump dispensers is that they should be made wholly of thermoplastics resin materials for easy recyclability after use. This invention is concerned to provide such a trigger pump dispenser which is easy to assemble, reliable in use, and has a small number of parts. To this end the invention provides a trigger pump dispenser having several aspects which may be used individually or in combination.

From a first aspect the invention provides a trigger pump dispenser, which has a pump chamber and a unitary valve member associated therewith, the valve member having inner and outer portions arranged one within the other with apertures formed through the valve member between them, the inner portion cooperating with a seat to provide a one-way valve for the inlet flow path to the pump chamber, the outer portion cooperating with a seat to provide a one-way valve for the outlet flow path from the pump chamber, and the apertures forming a part of each of the inlet and outlet flow paths, characterised in that the valve member further includes a formation by which it is attached immovably to the dispenser body, the formation being disposed operatively between the outer portion on its outside and the inner portion and the apertures on its inside, and the outer and inner portions being individually movable relative to the formation.

EP-A-0274620 describes a trigger pump dispenser in which separate portions of a unitary valving element provide the movable valve members for, respectively, the outlet valve and inlet valve of the dispenser. However, in performing its outlet valving operation the valving member is subject to axial movement against resistance provided by the same spring which biases the trigger to its retracted position.

The invention further provides a manually operable trigger pump dispenser for use and incorporation on a container for liquid to be dispensed, comprising in combination:

a component retaining body comprising a cylinder; a piston in the cylinder defining therewith a variable volume pump chamber adapted to assume a retracted position at which the chamber assumes a first position of large volume and an inserted position at which the chamber assumes a second position

tion of lesser volume;

a trigger carried by said body and coupled with the piston and adapted to be digitally moved from a starting position at which the piston is in the retracted position and a depressed position at which the piston is in the inserted position and moved back to the starting position;

a spring means coupled with surfaces of the body and trigger for biasing the trigger towards its retracted position;

an inlet port and outlet port defined by the body and adapted to be in communication with the pump chamber;

an inlet valve portion adapted to close the inlet port when liquid to be dispensed is in the pump chamber and the piston is moved from the retracted position to the inserted position as the pump chamber decreases in volume, the inlet valve being adapted to open the inlet port when the liquid to be dispensed is drawn into the pump chamber through the inlet port as the pump chamber volume increases when the piston is moved from the inserted position to the retracted position;

an outlet valve portion adapted to open the outlet port when the pump chamber decreases in volume as the liquid therein is dispensed through the outlet port and adapted to close when the pump chamber increases in volume;

the inlet valve and outlet valve portions forming part of a unitary valve member having means for connecting the valve member to the body;

passage means defined by surfaces of the body for cooperating in directing the liquid to be dispensed out from the outlet port and eventually into a selected discharge pattern;

a nozzle on the body for directing the liquid to be dispensed from the passage means into the selected discharge pattern;

means for coupling the body to the container having a headspace; and

vent means for communicating the container headspace with the ambient;

characterised in that the dispenser is wholly of plastics material and the valve member is generally cup-shaped, having a base formed with a dome, a tubular skirt extending peripherally from the base in the same direction as the dome, apertures formed on the base around the dome, the dome providing the inlet valve portion for the inlet port and the skirt providing the outlet valve portion for the outlet port, and the apertures adapted to communicate sequentially with the inlet and outlet ports.

These aspects and novel features of the invention are incorporated in preferred trigger pump dispensers in accordance with the invention which will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the

accompanying drawings. In the drawings:-

Fig.1 shows a first preferred trigger pump dispenser as seen in central section;

Fig.2 is an exploded view of the first dispenser;

Figs.3A and 3B are enlarged views of the spring of the first dispenser, in plan view as seen respectively looking from below and from above the spring;

Fig.4 is an enlarged plan view of the valve member of the first dispenser as seen from above;

Fig.5 shows the valve member in section taken along the line V-V of Fig.4;

Figs.6A and 6B are scrap views respectively showing operation of the valve member during the product dispensing and pump chamber recharging phases of operation of the first dispenser;

Fig.7 is an enlarged view showing detail of the attachment of the spring of the first dispenser to its trigger;

Fig.8 is a view corresponding to Fig.1 of a second preferred trigger pump dispenser in accordance with the invention;

Fig.9 similarly shows a third preferred trigger pump dispenser;

Fig.10 is an exploded view illustrating the attachment together of the trigger and piston of the third dispenser;

Fig.11 shows the piston of the third dispenser as seen in end elevation looking on its open front face;

Fig.12 shows the body and spring of the third dispenser when assembled together;

Fig.12A is an enlarged view taken in section on the line XIIA - XIIA of Fig.12, showing the pivotal attachment of the trigger to the body;

Fig.12B is an enlarged view of the ringed part of Fig.12, showing the snap-engagement of the rear end of the spring in the body;

Fig.13 shows the body and shroud of the third dispenser when assembled together; and

Figs.13A and 13B are enlarged views of the ringed parts of Fig.13, showing the snap-engagement of the shroud with the body.

In the drawings of the three preferred pump dispensers, like reference numerals are generally used to indicate like or equivalent parts.

A trigger pump dispenser for liquid products is shown generally in central cross-section in Fig.1. It is assembled from nine parts each one of which is moulded from a suitable thermoplastics resin material. The dispenser as a whole is therefore made entirely from plastics, with the accompanying advantages for recycling. The parts of the dispenser and the reference numbers which are given to them are as follows:-

Screw-on Closure - 12	Piston - 16
Body - 13	Trigger - 17
Diptube - 14	Spring - 18

Valve member - 15

Nozzle - 19

Shroud - 20

The arrangement of the parts 12 to 20, and the manner in which they are attached to one another will become apparent from the following description.

The screw-on closure 12 is moulded from polypropylene. It has an internal screw thread 22 (Fig.2) by which it and the dispenser as a whole may be attached to the neck of a plastics bottle containing a liquid product, for example, a liquid cleaner for windows. The bottle may be conventional, and is therefore not shown or described.

At its top end the closure 12 has a large opening 23 surrounded by a frustoconical flexible flange 24 which extends to its free edge 25 downwardly and inwardly towards the interior of the closure.

The body 13 is moulded from polypropylene. It has a hollow tube-like mouth which is externally formed with a peripheral enlargement 28. A frustoconical upper surface 30 of the enlargement is engaged by the free edge 25 of the flange 24 to hold the body captive in the closure when the closure is fitted to a bottle. For the initial assembly of the closure on the body the flange 24 has sufficient flexibility to allow it to snap over the enlargement 28 so that it can adopt the position shown in Fig.1.

The body 13 extends below the enlargement 28 as a hollow spigot 31 which is capable of making sealing engagement with the bore of the bottle neck. Above the enlargement the body is reduced in diameter at a constricted region or neck 32 generally of rectangular cross-section. At the back of the dispenser, that is to say, on the right hand side of Fig.1, the body is formed with a vertical tube 34 into the bottom end of which the top end of the diptube 14 is push-fitted. In use of the dispenser the bottom end of the diptube is located in the liquid product at the bottom of the bottle in known manner. The diptube is a polypropylene extrusion.

As is clearly shown in Figs. 6A and 6B, above the top end of the diptube 14 the tube 34 communicates with the entry passage 36 for a cylindrical pumping chamber 38. This chamber is formed within a pump cylinder 40 of the body which is inclined downwardly and forwardly of the dispenser at an angle of 45°. The valve member 15 is located at the top end of the pumping chamber, and, as will later become apparent, is capable of acting as a one-valve allowing product flow from the entry passage to the pumping chamber (but not in the reverse direction); it also acts as a one-way valve for dispensing.

The forward (lower) end of the pumping chamber 38 is open, and the piston 16 is push-fitted and capable of reciprocating within it whilst making a fluid-tight seal with the bore of the pump cylinder 40.

The trigger 17 (Fig.2), by which the piston may be reciprocated, is moulded from polypropylene. It has a front plate 42 which is suitably contoured for the fingers of a user of the dispenser 10, and side plates 44 extend-

ing backwardly (i.e. to the right in Fig.1) from the front plate.

Three generally parallel webs are formed within the trigger 17; they extend backwardly from the front plate 42 and are integrally attached to the side plates 44 along their side edges. Two of these webs, denoted 46 and 48, provide the trigger with a backwardly open socket in which the front end of the spring 18 can be snap-engaged. The third web, denoted 50, is integrally connected via a film or "living" hinge 52 to an extension 54 which is snap-engaged into the piston 16 so as to lie along the central axis of the latter.

The trigger 17 is pivotally mounted at its top end by circular bosses 56 of which one projects outwardly from each side plate 44. The bosses are snap-engaged into respective recesses 58 formed by resilient side plates 60 of the body. Spaced projecting lands 62, 64 on the side plates guide the bosses into the recesses 58 when the trigger is being fitted into position.

The arrangement of the piston 16 and its engagement with the pump cylinder 40 and with the trigger extension 54 are best seen in Fig.6A. The piston is moulded from high density polyethylene, and is generally cylindrical. It has an exterior tubular skirt 150 with resilient lips 152, 154 at its ends for sealing engagement with the pump cylinder. The skirt is carried in a resilient manner from a hollow central core 156 by a generally S-shaped intermediate section 158. The top end of the core is closed by a plane and circular crown 160 from the periphery of which the intermediate section extends. A tongue 162 is attached by a living hinge 164 to the open, lower end of the core, and extends in a reentrant manner into the core interior.

The tongue 162 is moulded integrally with the piston 16 in the extended position indicated at 162A in Fig.6A by broken lines, and is folded to its reentrant position opposite a longitudinal spline 166 before the trigger extension 54 is inserted into the piston core 156. As the trigger extension is being inserted into the piston core between the reentrant tongue and the spline, the tongue rides over and then engages behind a rib 168 which is formed across the underside of the trigger extension, thereby attaching the piston firmly to the trigger 16. In order to minimise looseness of the attachment made in this way, the trigger extension is extended right to the back face of the piston crown 160 where its free end is formed as an enlargement 170 which fits closely between the spline 166 and the opposed wall of the piston core. The trigger extension therefore extends for substantially the whole axial depth of the piston along its central axis.

The spring 18 is variously shown in Figs. 1 to 3. It is a unitary member moulded from polyacetal, and in side elevation is generally L-shaped, with its upper and lower elongate arms 68, 69 disposed at an angle of about 60° to one another at the elbow 70 between them. The upper arm is formed with a gentle curve so as to be downwardly concave, and it is to be understood as hav-

ing a high degree of flexibility and resilience to bending in the vertical plane.

As shown in Figs. 3A and 3B, each arm 68, 69 is bifurcated. It has two opposed parts which are mirror images of one another in relation to the centreline of the spring. The two parts 68A of the upper arm 68 converge towards their free ends where they are joined together by a yoke 72. The parts 69A of the lower arm 69 are rectilinear and parallel, and their free ends are joined together by a yoke 74.

Bosses 76 are formed in alignment on either side of the yoke 72 of the upper arm 68. In the assembled dispenser they are snap-engaged into recesses 78 Figs.2 and 7 which are formed on the side plates 44 of the trigger 17 between the webs 46, 48, so as to attach the trigger and the spring together for relative movement.

The lower arm 69 of the spring 18 is attached immovably to the body so as to support the upper arm 68 in cantilever manner. The lower arm rests on, and is supported by, a plane ledge 80 (Fig.2) of the body, which has the same angle of inclination as, but is spaced from, the pump cylinder 40 above it. The lower arm is located in that position by engagement of its yoke 74 underneath a flange 82 which is formed along the front face of the body neck 32. A pair of tongues 84 projecting from the parts 69A of the lower arm at the elbow 70 engage within apertures (not shown) in the body 13 so as to restrain the back end of the lower arm similarly against movement.

The spring 18 is fitted to the body 13 before the trigger 17 or the closure 12 are fitted. To achieve this the lower arm is pushed up and along the ledge 80 so as to engage the tongues 84 and yoke 74 with their respective formations of the body. The lower arm 69 straddles the body neck 32, and the upper arm 68 straddles the pump cylinder 40, sufficient clearance being provided between the pump cylinder and the parts 68A of the upper arm to allow the required movement of the upper arm during operation of the dispenser. For that purpose, the separation of the parts 68A of the upper arm 68 is generally greater than that of the parts 69A of the lower arm 69, and the junctions of the parts 68A, 69A at the elbow 70 are arranged generally transversely of the spring.

As shown clearly in Fig.2, at the back of the pumping chamber 38 the body 13 is arranged to provide an annular outlet passage 86 which is concentric with, and outside, the entry passage 36. This outlet passage communicates via a port 88 with a further passage 90 which is formed by the body along the dispenser barrel 92 (Fig 1)

The passage 90 supplies product under pressure to the nozzle 19, which is snap-engaged by a bead 94 onto the free end of the body. The nozzle, which is moulded from polypropylene, has a central core 96 which is an interference fit in the body, and an offset dispensing orifice 99. A swirl chamber (not shown) is associated with the dispensing orifice so as to give a desired

spray pattern.

The arrangement of the valve member 15 and its cooperation with the body 13 are apparent from Figs. 4 and 5 which show the valve member alone, and from Figs. 6A and 6B which show the valve member in operation. Referring now to these drawings, the valve member is moulded from a thermoplastic elastomer material which is marketed in Germany by Himont under the designation "ADFLEX". It is generally cup-shaped and circular, having a base 110 and a tubular skirt 112 which extends around the periphery of the base. The junction of the base with the skirt is surrounded by a collar portion 114.

The base 110 has an imperforate central dome 116 which projects from it in the same direction as the skirt 112. It is joined integrally to the inside diameter of the skirt by four thin and flexible arms 118 which are spaced around the valve member so as to form apertures 120 between them. The arms are generally S-shaped, having generally radially extending inner and outer end portions 122 and 124 and a generally circumferentially extending central portion 126. Because of their bent shape and substantial flexibility, the arms present little resistance to movement of the dome perpendicularly to the plane of the base.

As is apparent from Figs. 6A and 6B, the collar portion 114 provides the means by which the valve member 15 may be held captive in the body 13. For that purpose it is received and held in an inwardly facing, complementary groove (not referenced), which is formed in the body. The dome 116 is then accommodated at the open front end of the entry passage 36, and likewise the skirt 112 is accommodated within the outlet passage 86. In the relaxed condition of the valve member, that is to say, when no pressure of product is exerted upon it, the dome engages a seat 130 (Fig.6B) provided by the inner wall 132 of a double-walled tubular structure 134 by which the entry passage 36 and the outlet passage 86 are separated from one another. Correspondingly, the skirt engages a further seat 136 (Fig.6A) which is provided by the external surface of the outer wall 138 of the tubular structure. As will later become apparent, each such engagement of the valve member with its seat 130 or 136 is capable of forming a seal against product flow past it at the appropriate time during operation of the dispenser.

The shroud 20 is moulded from polypropylene. It is clipped over the body and retained in position by suitable internal formations such as the hollow boss designated 100. It closes the top, sides and back of the dispenser, and is contoured to provide a comfortable hand grip for the user in conjunction with the trigger 17.

The assembly of the dispenser in manufacture is carried out using the following assembly operations:-

- a) The valve member 15 is fitted into the body 13 by inserting it along the pump cylinder 40 and push-fitting it into its desired position;

b) The piston 16 is push-fitted into the pump cylinder 40 after the valve member 15;

c) The spring 18 is attached to the body 13 as described above;

d) With the valve member 15, piston 16 and spring 18 in position, the trigger 17 is snap-engaged with the body 13, the spring and the piston as described above; and, at a suitable time,

e) The closure 12 is snap-fitted to the body 13;

f) The nozzle 19 is snap-fitted to the body 13; and

g) The shroud is clipped onto the body 13.

After these assembly operations have been completed (in an appropriate sequence), the dispenser is ready for attachment to a bottle by means of the closure 12.

For use of the dispenser the trigger is pulled back against the action of spring 18, so causing the piston 16 to move in the direction of the arrow A (Fig.6A) and to generate a superatmospheric pressure in the pump chamber 38. This pressure is transmitted through the apertures 120 and lifts the skirt 112 off its seat 136. Product which is already in the pump chamber 38 is therefore forced to flow via valve member 15, outlet passage 86, port 88, and further passage 90 to the orifice 99 for dispensing. During this movement the upper part 68 of the spring deforms resiliently in an upward direction and its concavity (in the downward direction) increases. A recess 75 (Figs. 2 and 3B) is formed in the upper surface of the part 68 to prevent engagement with the barrel 92.

On subsequent release of the trigger 17 the spring resiliently forces the trigger back to the position shown, by relaxation of its upper arm 68 to its unstressed position. This movement of the trigger causes the piston 16 to be moved forward along the pump cylinder 40 in the direction of arrow B (Fig.6B), so generating a partial vacuum in the pump chamber 38. The dome 116 of the valve member 15 is thereby moved towards the pump chamber on its arms 118, so breaking the seal which had previously existed between the dome and its seat 130. Product is accordingly drawn from the associated bottle to enter the pump chamber via diptube 14, entry passage 36 and valve member so as to recharge the pump chamber with product in preparation for a further dispensing operation.

It will be understood that the valve member 15 provides one-way valves for both the product dispensing and pump chamber recharging phases of operation of the dispenser. During a dispensing phase of operation, the dome 116 is forced by product pressure against its seat 130 so as to form a seal by which product is prevented from returning to the bottle. Likewise, when the pump chamber 38 is being recharged with product, the skirt 112 is drawn by partial vacuum against its seat 136, and the resulting seal prevents product (and possibly air) from entering the pump chamber from the barrel 92.

Venting for the headspace of the associated bottle is achieved by a hole 2 which is formed through the pump cylinder 40 as shown, so as to allow air to enter the bottle at the end of a dispensing stroke - see Fig.6A. The hole is closed by the piston when the dispenser is not in use and during recharging - see Figs. 1 and 6B.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that the dispenser is made wholly from thermoplastic resin materials, with the resultant advantages for recyclability; in particular, it has no metal, glass or thermosetting resin in any of its components. Moreover, the dispenser can be readily manufactured using purely mechanical assembly techniques, i.e. without any need for e.g. heat-sealing or bonding.

A second preferred dispenser is shown in Fig 8 in a view corresponding to Fig.1. The difference between the second and first dispensers is largely dimensional, the general arrangement and mode of operation being unchanged. In particular, whereas in the first dispenser the lower arm 69 of the spring 18 is located beneath the flange 82 which is provided specially for that purpose, in the second dispenser it is directly located by the pump cylinder 40.

A third preferred dispenser is shown in general arrangement in Fig.9. As with the first and second dispensers described above, this third dispenser has a plastics screw closure 12 by which it may be attached to the screw-threaded neck of a bottle (not shown). It comprises in addition a body 13, diptube 14, valve member 15, piston 16, trigger 17, spring 18, nozzle 19 and shroud 20 which are individually formed of suitable thermoplastics resin materials and are arranged and assembled together generally as described in relation to the first dispenser. The differences (other than dimensional) of the third dispenser from the first and second dispensers will become apparent from the following description given with reference to Figs. 10 to 13.

Fig.10 is an exploded view of the trigger 17 and piston 16, showing a modified arrangement for attaching them to one another. As in the first two dispensers the trigger has a contoured front plate 42, and backwardly extending, spaced side plates 44. At the top of the trigger, the side plates carry aligned circular bosses 56 arranged for attaching the piston pivotally in the body 13.

Webs 46 and 48 bridge the distance between the side plates 44 and with the side plates provide a socket for loosely receiving and locating the top of the spring (not shown) for pivotal movement, whilst a further web 50 is attached by a living hinge 52 to an extension 54 which is likewise capable of snap-engaged retention in the piston 16. For that purpose the extension has an enlarged head 170, and a reduced cross-section neck 172 behind the head.

The piston 16 has an exterior tubular skirt 150 with resilient lips 152, 154 for sealing engagement with the pump cylinder. A central core 156 of the piston lies concentrically within the skirt and is attached to it by a

crown 160 forming the front face of the piston.

The central core 156 is hollow and formed with a blind hole 176 along one side of which extends a pair of spaced projections 176 of generally rectangular cross-section. A partial bead 178 extends around the remaining peripheral length of the hole so as to engage the extension 54 within its neck 172 when the extension is push-fitted into the hole as far as it will go, guided by the projections 176. The projections and the bead then cooperate to hold the extension captive and so attach the piston to the trigger, but they leave a small degree of freedom for the extension to rock within the piston to allow for the fact that the living hinge 52 does not move strictly in a straight line parallel to the central axis of the pump chamber when the trigger is operated.

The central core 156 of the piston 16 is extended beyond its front face at a tab 180 which enables the piston to be oriented angularly in the pump cylinder 40 for assembly.

In addition to its modified engagement with the piston 16, the trigger 17 of the third pump dispenser is also modified to improve its retention in the body 13 at its top end. Fig. 12 shows the body when fitted with the spring 18, but with the other components of the dispenser omitted for clarity. Fig. 12A is a view taken on the inclined sectional line XIIA - XIIA of Fig.12A with the trigger fitted, from which it will be seen that the bosses 56 of the trigger engage the recesses 58 of the body at bearing surfaces 182 which are downwardly and outwardly inclined at an angle of 15° to the pivotal axis XX of the trigger. The recesses 58 are formed by resilient side plates 60 having convergent inside faces 186 up which the bosses 56 ride for snap-engagement when the piston is being fitted in the body.

Fig.12B is an enlargement of the ringed area in Fig.12 and showing further detail of the spring 18 and its engagement in the body 13. In Fig.12B one of the tongues 84 of the spring is shown. It is snap-engaged through a respective opening 188 formed in a cross-member 190 of the body. The plane ledge 80 along which the spring is moved to create this snap-engagement when the spring is being fitted to the body is also shown.

A feature of the spring 18 of the third pump dispenser which is not present in the other two dispensers is a stop 192 which projects upwardly of the yoke 74 of the lower arm 69 (Fig.3A). As can be understood from Fig.12 which shows it, the stop is positioned for defining the outer limiting position of the piston 16 in its pump chamber. It accordingly operates at the end of each product recharging stroke, when the piston moves under the biasing action of the spring 18.

Fig.13 shows the shroud 20 when fitted to the body 13. The shroud has two pairs of transversely spaced spike formations 194, 196 extending in parallel relation and inclined with the angle at which the shroud is presented to the body for fitting. The spike formations are formed with hooks 198, 200. When the shroud is fitted

to the body, the spike formations 194 ride along the underside of first flanges 202 formed on the body, until their hooks 198 engage behind end edges 204 of the flanges under the biasing action of cam faces 206. The spike formations 196 similarly ride along the top surfaces of second flanges 208 until their hooks 200 move behind end edges 210 of those flanges under the biasing action of projections 212 of the body.

In a preferred method of assembling the third dispenser the pump cylinder 40 is lubricated with a lubricating oil, and the valve member 15 and, subsequently, the piston 16 are push-fitted into it. The spring 18 is snap-engaged onto the body 13, after which the trigger 17 is assembled to the spring and to the body at its top end. Using the tab 180 the piston is turned in the pump cylinder as necessary for reception of the trigger extension 54; the extension can then be snap-engaged into the piston. The body is lubricated with a lubricating oil in preparation for the nozzle 19, and the nozzle is fitted. The closure 12, shroud 20, and diptube 14 are fitted subsequently, and preferably in that order.

Claims

1. A trigger pump dispenser, which has a pump chamber (38) and a unitary valve member (15) associated therewith, the valve member having inner and outer portions (116, 112) arranged one within the other with apertures (120) formed through the valve member between them, the inner portion (116) cooperating with a seat (130) to provide a one-way valve for the inlet flow path to the pump chamber, the outer portion (112) cooperating with a seat (136) to provide a one-way valve for the outlet flow path from the pump chamber, and the apertures (120) forming a part of each of the inlet and outlet flow paths, characterised in that the valve member (15) further includes a formation (114) by which it is attached immovably to the dispenser body (13), the formation (114) being disposed operatively between the outer portion (112) on its outside and the inner portion (116) and the apertures (120) on its inside, and the outer and inner portions (112, 116) being individually movable relative to the formation (114).
2. A dispenser according to Claim 1, characterised in that the valve seat (136) for the outer portion (112) of the valve member (15) is provided by the exterior surface of a tubular wall structure (134) through which the inlet flow path to the pump chamber (38) extends, the tubular wall structure (134) projecting forwardly of the pump chamber (38) to a free end which is in surrounding relation to the inner flow path and provides the valve seat (130) for the inner portion (116) of the valve member (15).
3. A dispenser according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterised in that the valve member (15) is generally

cup-shaped, having a base (110) formed with a dome (116), a tubular skirt (112) extending peripherally from the base in the same direction as the dome, the apertures (120) being formed in the base around the dome, and the formation (114) being disposed at the junction of the base with the skirt, the dome providing the inner portion (116) of the valve member (15) and the skirt providing the outer portion (112) of the valve member (15).

4. A manually operable trigger pump dispenser for use and incorporation on a container for liquid to be dispensed, comprising in combination:

a component retaining body (13) comprising a cylinder (40);
 a piston (16) in the cylinder defining therewith a variable volume pump chamber (38) adapted to assume a retracted position at which the chamber assumes a first position of large volume and an inserted position at which the chamber assumes a second position of lesser volume;
 a trigger (17) carried by said body and coupled with the piston and adapted to be digitally moved from a starting position at which the piston is in the retracted position and a depressed position at which the piston is in the inserted position and moved back to the starting position;
 a spring means (18) coupled with surfaces of the body and trigger for biasing the trigger towards its retracted position;
 an inlet port (36) and outlet port (86) defined by the body and adapted to be in communication with the pump chamber;
 an inlet valve portion (116) adapted to close the inlet port when liquid to be dispensed is in the pump chamber and the piston is moved from the retracted position to the inserted position as the pump chamber decreases in volume, the inlet valve being adapted to open the inlet port when the liquid to be dispensed is drawn into the pump chamber through the inlet port as the pump chamber volume increases when the piston is moved from the inserted position to the retracted position;
 an outlet valve portion (112) adapted to open the outlet port when the pump chamber decreases in volume as the liquid therein is dispensed through the outlet port and adapted to close when the pump chamber increases in volume;
 the inlet valve and outlet valve portions forming part of a unitary valve member (15) having means (114) for connecting the valve member to the body;
 passage means (88,90) defined by surfaces of the body for cooperating in directing the liquid

to be dispensed out from the outlet port and eventually into a selected discharge pattern; a nozzle (19) on the body for directing the liquid to be dispensed from the passage means into the selected discharge pattern; 5
means (12) for coupling the body to the container having a headspace; and vent means (2) for communicating the container headspace with the ambient,

characterised in that the dispenser is 10
wholly of plastics material and the valve member (15) is generally cup-shaped, having a base (110) formed with a dome (116), a tubular skirt (112) extending peripherally from the base in the same direction as the dome, apertures 15
(120) formed on the base around the dome, the dome providing the inlet valve portion (116) for the inlet port (36) and the skirt providing the outlet valve portion (112) for the outlet port (86), and the apertures adapted to communi- 20
cate sequentially with the inlet and outlet ports.

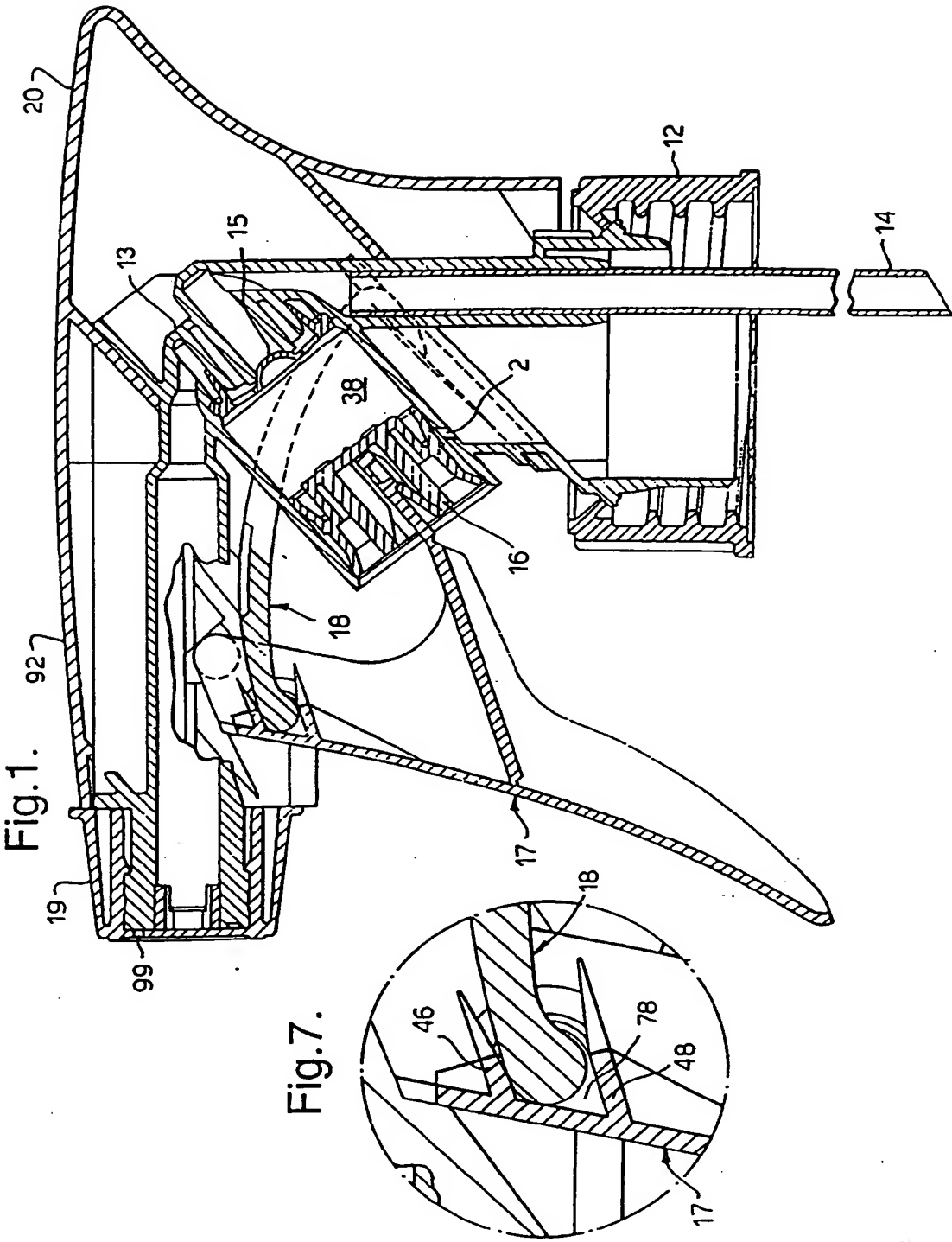
5. A dispenser in accordance with claim 4, characterised in that the cylinder (40) has an axis and an open outer end and an inner end, the body 25
(13) having concentric inner and outer tubular structures concentric with the axis at the cylinder inner end, the inlet port (36) extending through the inner structure (134) and the outlet port (86) extending through the outer structure outside the 30
inner structure;

the dome (116) cooperating with the inner structure (132) and being adapted to move axially for opening and closing the inlet port (36), the skirt 35
(112) also cooperating with the inner structure and being adapted to move radially for opening and closing the outlet port (86).

6. A dispenser in accordance with claim 5, characterised in that the means (12) for connecting 40
the valve member (15) to the body (13) includes a circumferentially extending formation, and the outer structure includes a circumferentially extending, inwardly facing groove for receiving the formation. 45

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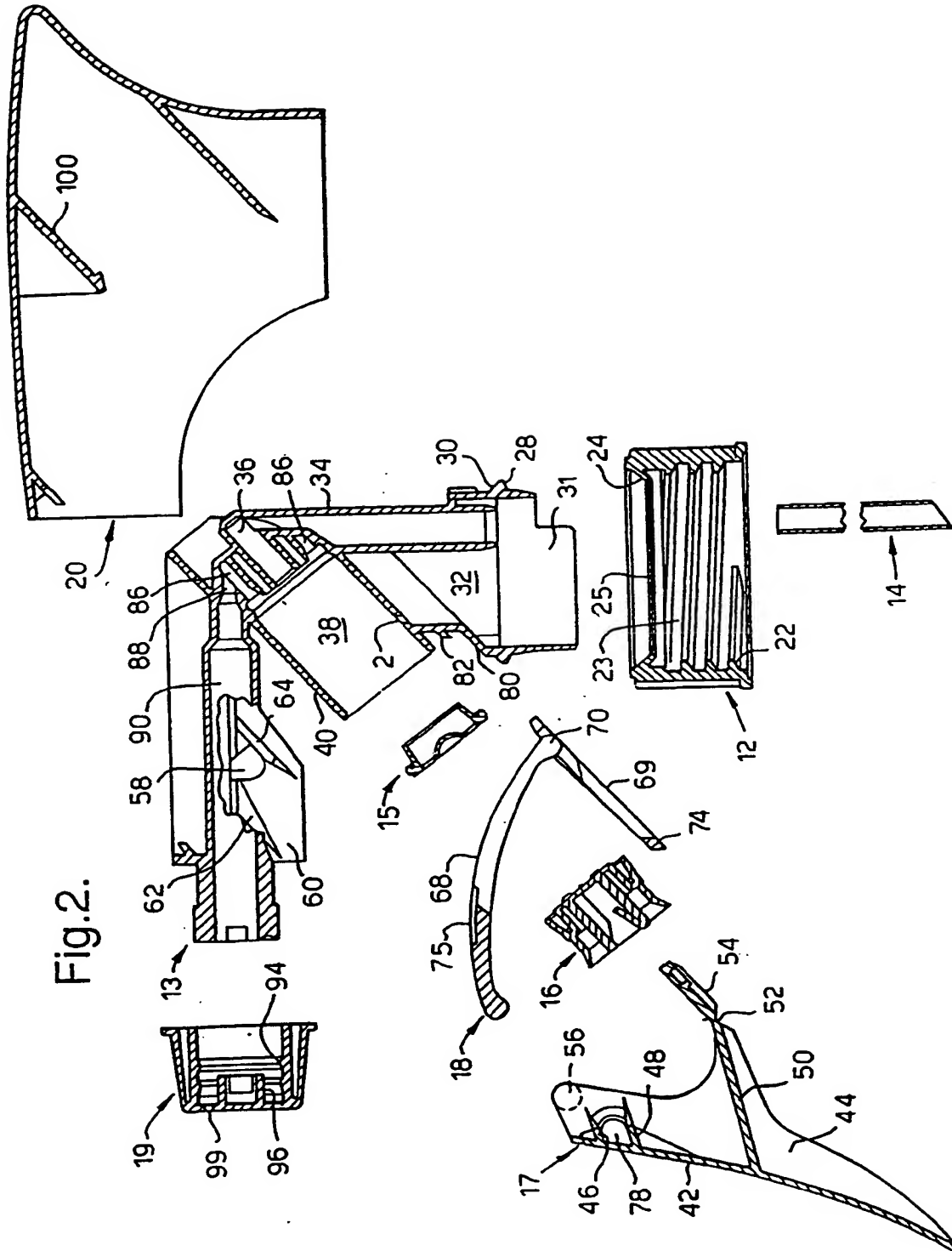


Fig. 2.

Fig.3.

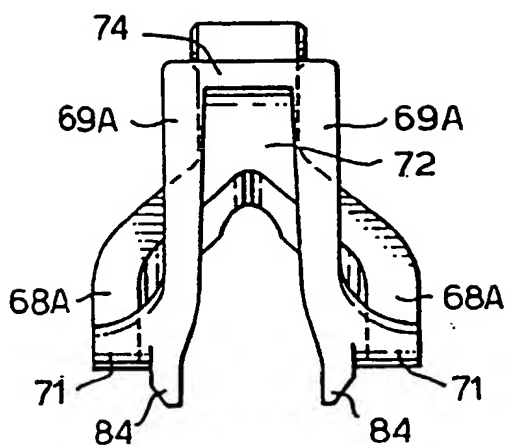


Fig.3A.

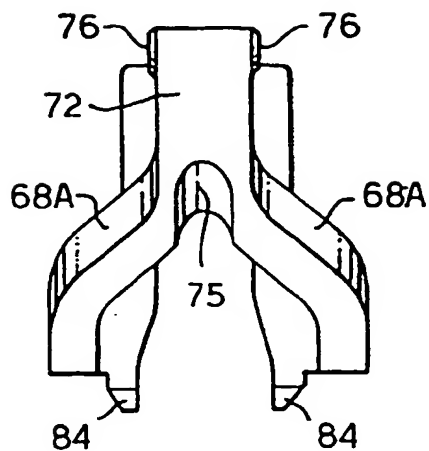


Fig.4.

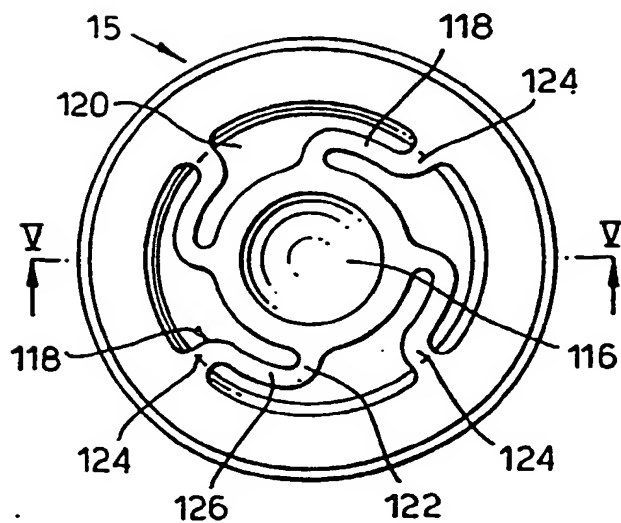


Fig.5.

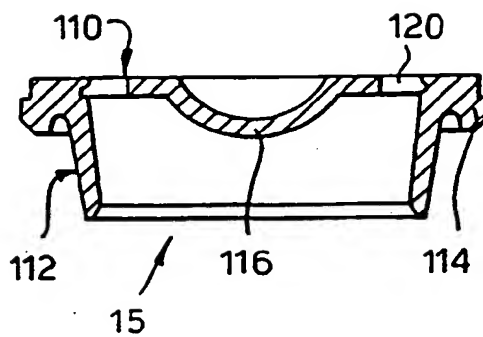


Fig.6A.

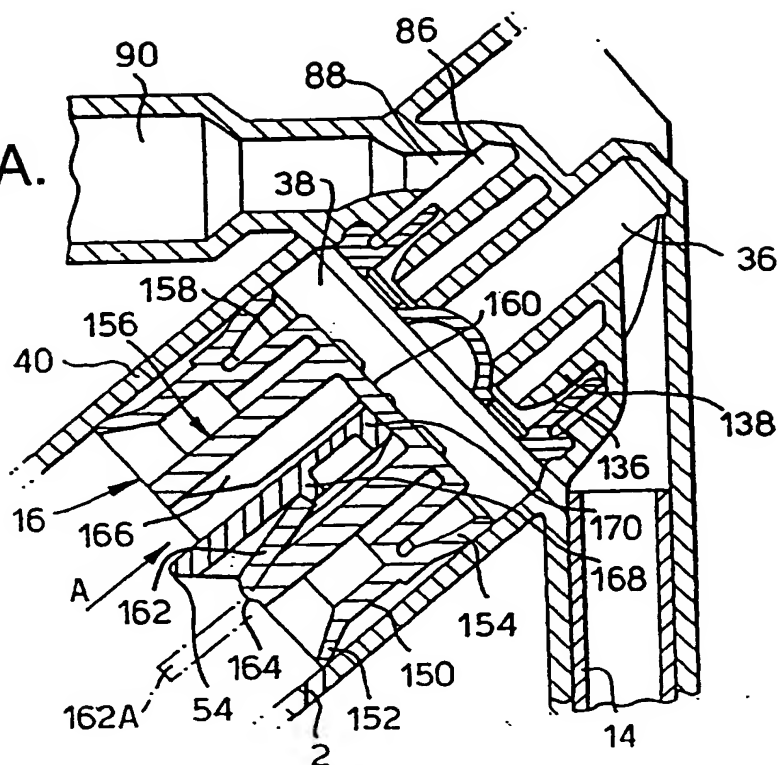
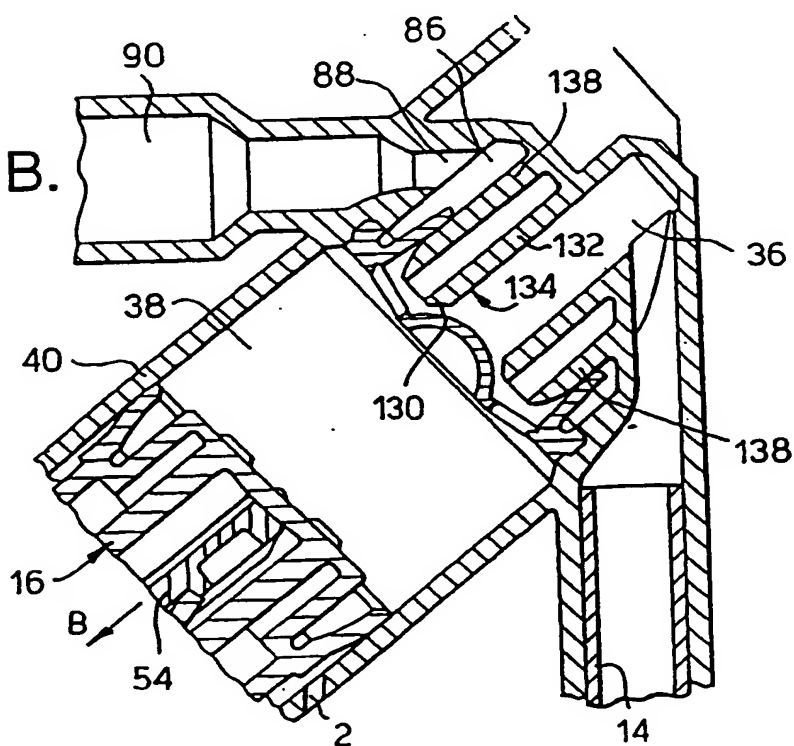


Fig.6B.



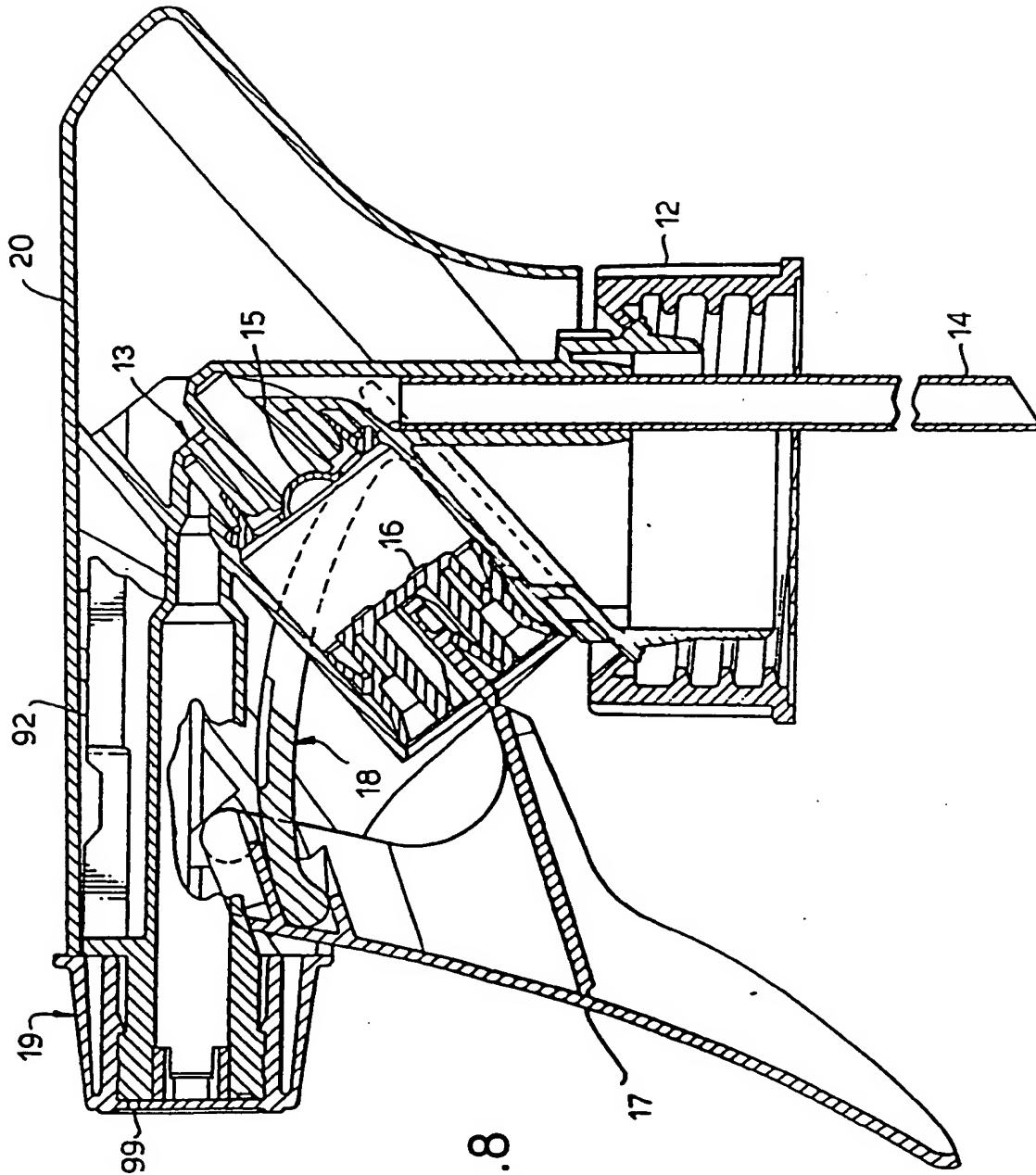


Fig. 8

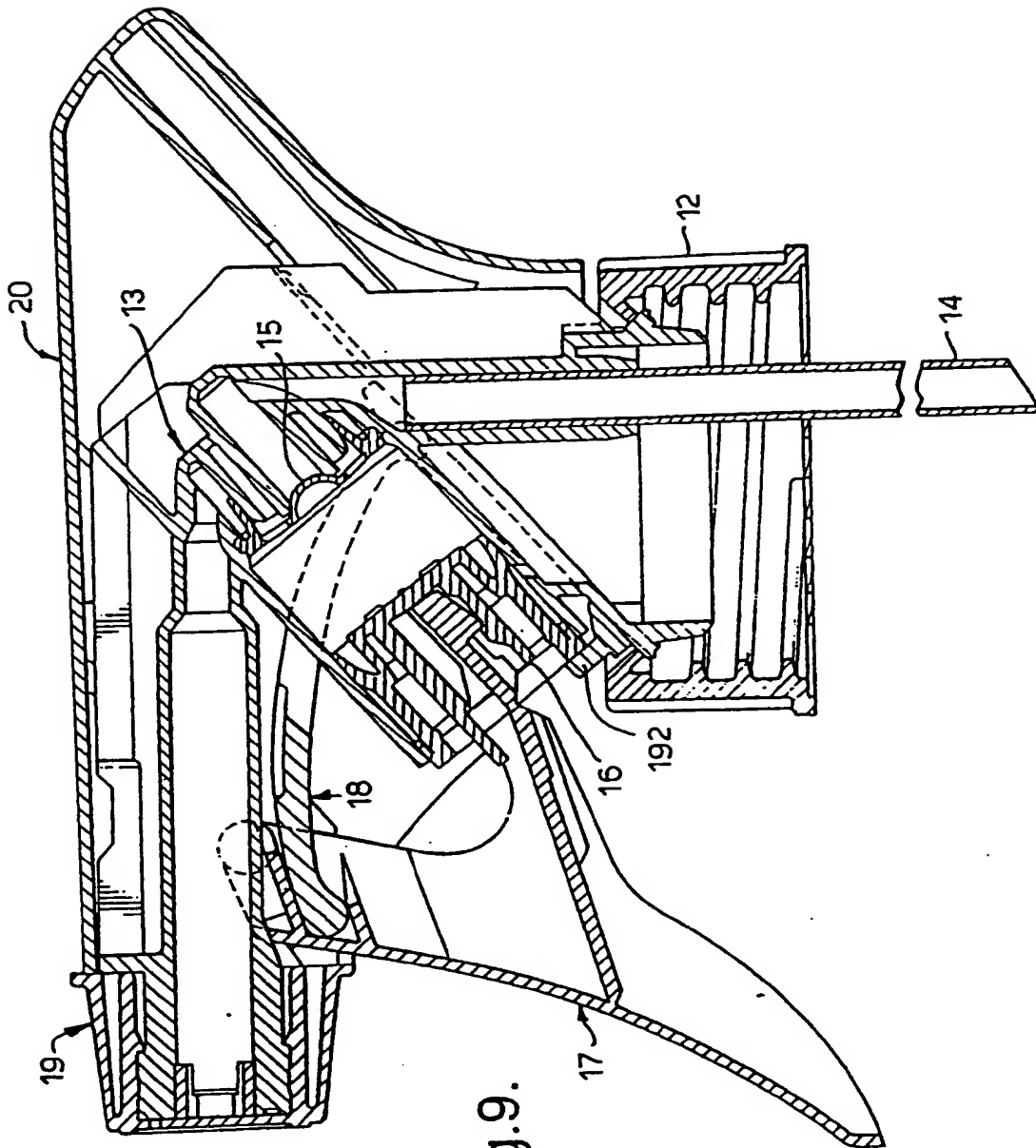


Fig. 9.

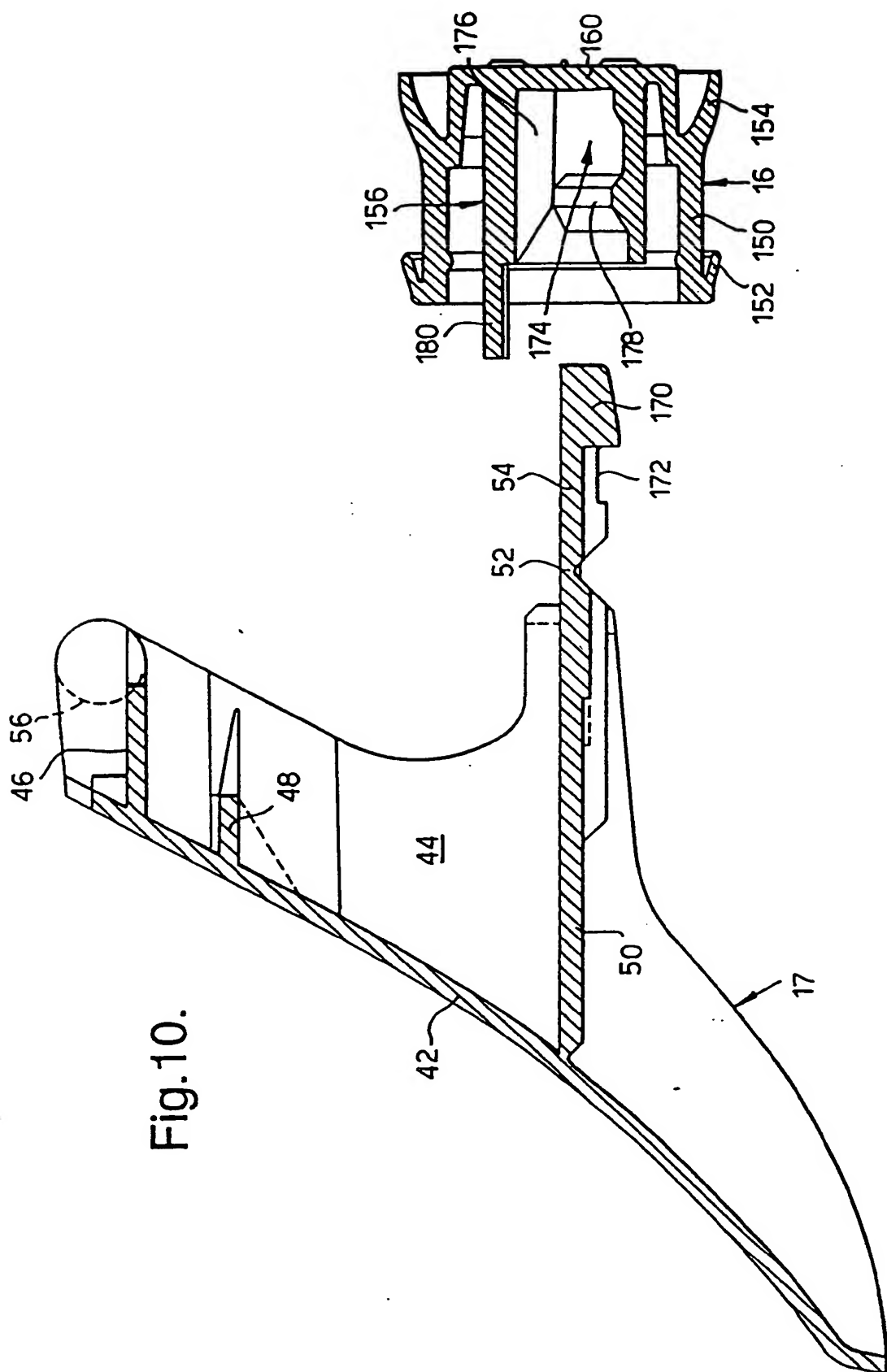


Fig.10.

Fig.11.

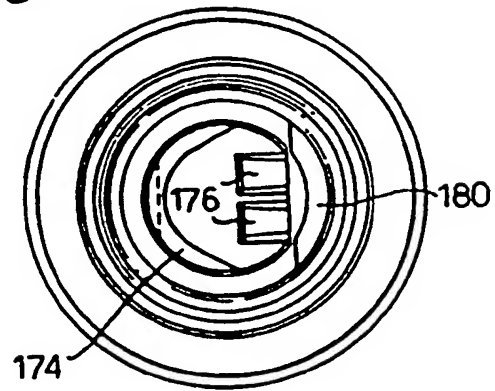
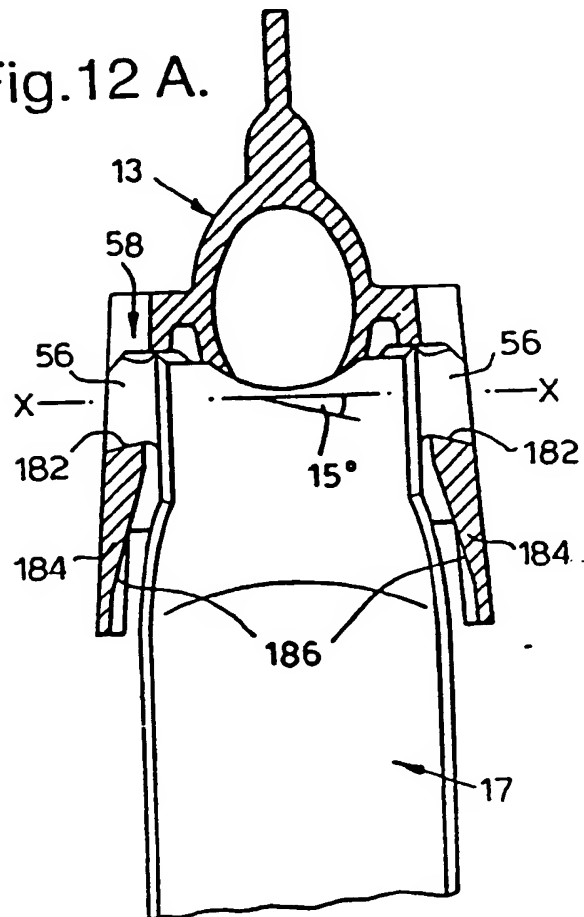


Fig.12 A.



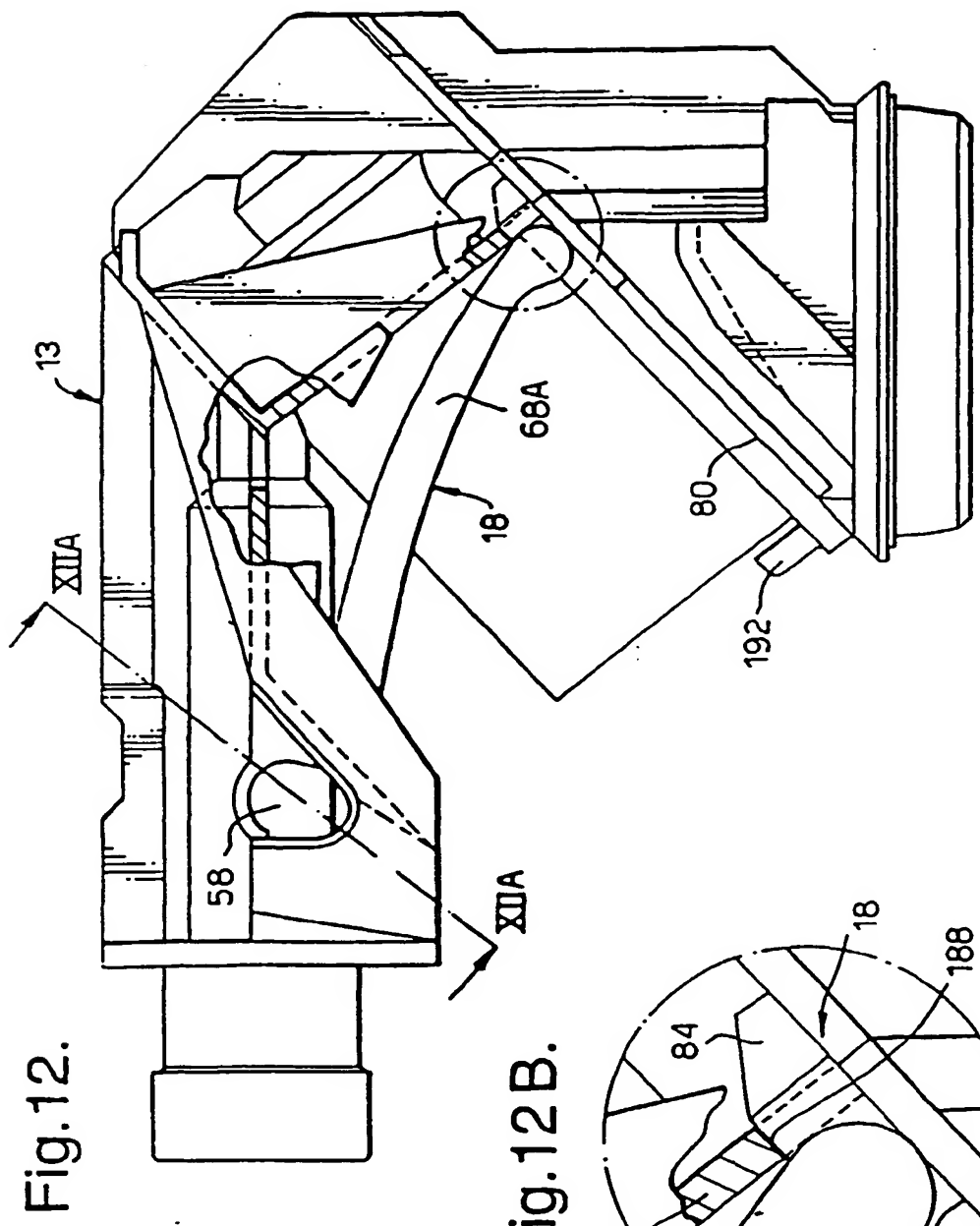


Fig.12 B.

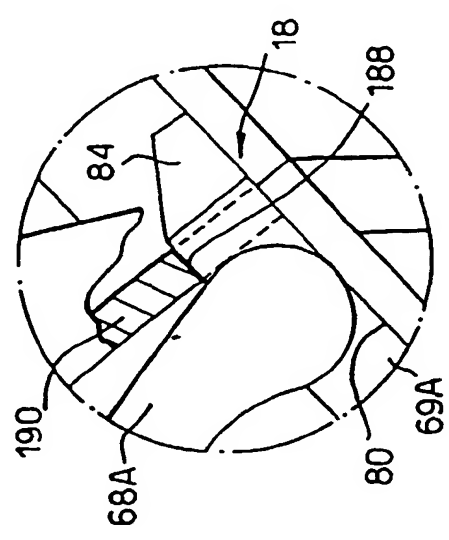


Fig.13.

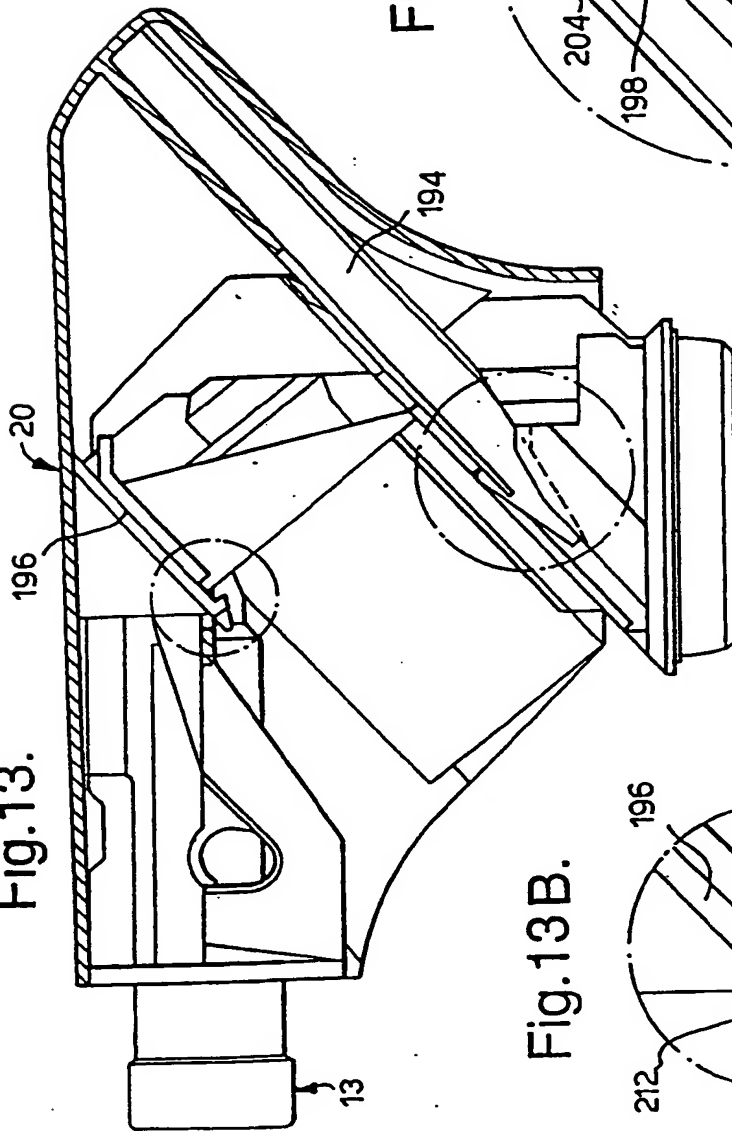


Fig.13A.

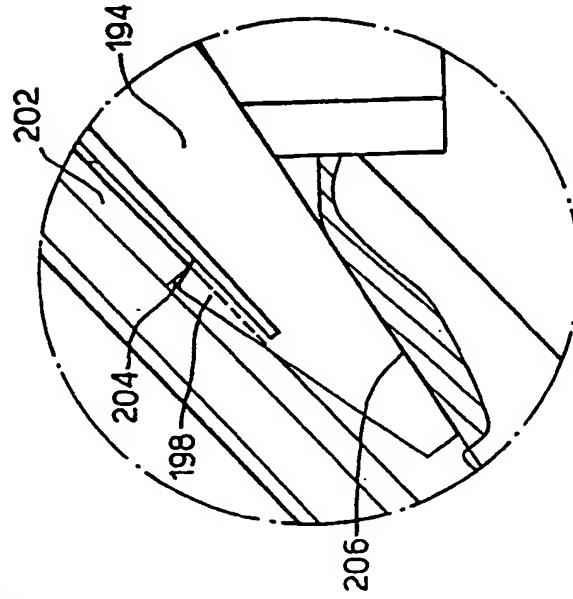
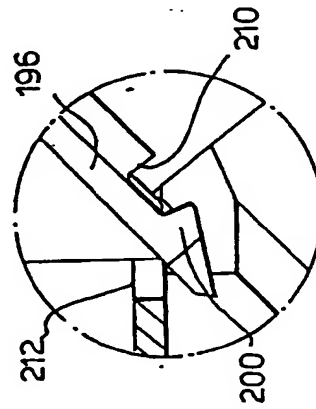
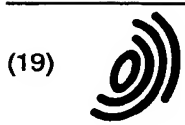


Fig.13B.





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(71) Applicant: **SPRAYSOL GmbH**
55566 Sobernheim (DE)

(72) Inventors:

- **Thanisch, Klaus**
56859 Bullay (DE)
- **Natersky, Klaus**
56858 Peterswald-Löffelscheid (DE)

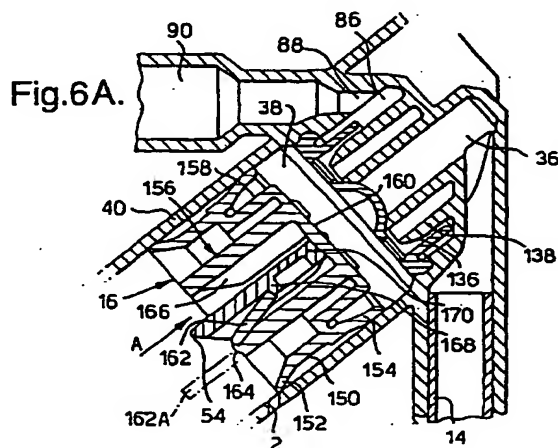
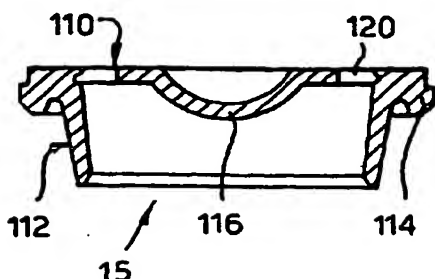
(74) Representative:

Bromilow, David John English et al
Group Intellectual Property
CamaudMetalbox plc
Downsview Road
Wantage Oxon OX12 9BP (GB)

(54) **Dispensers for liquid products**

(57) Control of a liquid product in its movement through the pump chamber (38) of a trigger pump dispenser is achieved by a unitary valve member 15 (Fig.5) having an annular locating collar (114), a tubular skirt (112) surrounding the collar and arranged to form an outlet valve by engagement with the outer wall (138) of a double-walled tubular structure of the dispenser housing, and an imperforate dome (116) arranged to form an inlet valve by engagement with the inner wall of the tubular structure. The dome is mounted for movement towards and away from the inner wall and longitudinally of the pump chamber by circumferentially spaced flexible arms which are separated by holes (120) through which the product may pass in either direction.

Fig.5.





European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	EP 0 274 620 A (CORSETTE, DOUGLAS FRANK) 20 July 1988 * column 2, line 37 - line 51 * * column 4, line 22 - line 52: figures * ---	1,4	B05B11/00 B65D47/34
A	US 4 489 861 A (SAITO ET AL.) 25 December 1984 * column 6: figures 6-9 * ---	1,4	
A	DE 39 31 602 A (MEGAPLAST DOSIERSYSTEME GMBH & CO) 4 April 1991 * column 4, line 35 - line 60: figures * ---	1,4	
A	EP 0 599 459 A (THE ENGLISH GLASS COMPANY LIMITED) 1 June 1994 * column 3, line 51 - column 4, line 34; figure * ---	1,4	
A	EP 0 505 299 A (CROSNIER, DANIEL) 23 September 1992 * abstract; figures • ---	1	
A	DE 87 13 891 U (WELLA AG) 16 February 1989 * page 6, line 28 - line 30, figures 4,5 * -----	3	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			B05B
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 June 1998	Examiner Brévier, F
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